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RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1965.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor R. HAYHURST, J.P. (from May, 1965)

Chairman of the Health Committee :

Councillor J. H. PARKINSON

Vice-Chairman : Councillor W. BESWICK, J.P.

Councillors :

T. ASHE, J.P.	E. HUTCHINSON
*E. J. BOLTON	D. JOHNSON
*R. V. DYSON	A. MOONEY
T. FELLOWS	*Mrs. M. POMFRET
*T. R. HAWORTH	*Mrs. D. T. RICHARDSON
S. HOLDEN	G. W. YEADON

***Members of the Health Committee**

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury. Tel: Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

HARRY KELLETT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H. ; Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H.

(Health Dept., Council Offices, Market Place, Ramsbottom)

Tel : Ramsbottom 3293.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

ROBERT R. T. MORTIMER, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

ANDREW L. HAYHURST, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :


TERENCE WALSH

Clerk :

Miss JEAN RAMSBOTTOM

Shorthand Typist :

Mrs. WELLS



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1965 on the health and living conditions of the District.

It will be noted from Table 1 that the population is gradually increasing year by year. The lowest to which the population dropped was in 1959, and, since then, there has been a gradual increase year by year until in 1965 the population was hardly that of 10 years ago. This gradual increase in population is due, partially, to the excess of births over deaths in the District, and partially to the new development taking place in the area.

It is pleasing to note that for the seventh year in succession there has been no maternal death. The number of births and deaths are approximately the same as in last year, although it is as expected that the bulk of deaths have occurred in residents over the age of 65 years.

It is most pleasing to comment on the fact there were no deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1965.

It will be noted, from the Table on Page 18, that, once again, measles was the cause of most infectious disease during the year. Once this condition can be brought under control then the incidence of infectious disease will have practically disappeared from the community.

May I repeat my comments of last year in that there is still a great need to provide single unit dwellings suitable for elderly members of the community, which, in turn, would release existing housing for the use of families. Again, it is stressed that all new housing should be provided with some form of central heating, no matter whether it be for the elderly, who are in urgent need of this amenity, but also for all house occupiers. The provision of central heating would have a dual purpose, in that, not only would the dwellings be more adequately heated and provide more comfort for the occupants, but also it would improve the atmosphere resulting in less pollution.

I am, Yours faithfully,

T. SEYMOUR JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR
1965

Statistics of the Area, 1965

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	9,559
Population 1961 Census (Provisional)	....	....	....	....	....	13,817
Population (census 1951)	....	....	....	....	....	14,589
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1965	....	....	....	....	....	14,120
Number of inhabited houses—						
(a) Census, 1961	....	....	....	....	....	5,062
(b) End of 1965	....	....	....	....	....	5,400
Rateable value	....	....	....	....	....	£391,600
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	....	....	....	£1,570

Vital Statistics

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	221	134	87	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1965 = Crude 16.6 Adjusted 18.6
	Illegitimate	14	7	7	
		—	—	—	
		235	141	94	
Still Births	Legitimate	3	1	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 12.6
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	Total	3	1	2	
		—	—	—	
Deaths		178	83	95	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1965 = Crude 12.6 Adjusted 12.1
England and Wales		Birth rate	18.1
		Death rate	11.5

Age Period of Deaths

			Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	....	....	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 years	....	....	—	—	—
Between 5 and 15 years	....	....	—	—	—
Between 15 and 25 years	....	....	3	—	3
Between 25 and 45 years	....	....	1	4	5
Between 45 and 65 years	....	....	22	12	34
65 years and over	....	....	57	79	136
			83	95	178

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	Nil
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	Nil
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths of infants under one year of age : The infant mortality rate of Nil per 1,000 was well below the national average. The five year average of 20.2 which gives a more accurate figure is slightly higher than the national average of 19.0.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis : There was one death from Respiratory Tuberculosis and none from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. New cases were one pulmonary, five less than last year. These figures are higher than those of England and Wales, 0.07 as against 0.048.

Birth rate : The corrected birth rate was 18.6 that is corrected to a standard population for purposes of comparison with the national rate which was 18.1.

Death rate : The rate of 12.1 per 1,000 compares with 11.5 for England and Wales.

Still Birth rate : The number of registered stillbirths was 3 as compared with 8 last year. The still birth rate being 12.6 as compared with 15.7 nationally

CAUSES OF DEATH	1964	1965
ALL CAUSES	176	178
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
Measles	2	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	2
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus (F), Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	0	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	1
Diabetes	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	35
Coronary disease, angina	35	40
Hypertension with heart disease	2	7
Other heart diseases	34	24
Other circulatory diseases	10	5
Influenza	0	1
Pneumonia	5	3
Bronchitis	8	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
Congenital malformations	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	12
Suicide	0	1
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2
All other accidents	4	3
Homicide and operations of war	0	0

TABLE I
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1965 TO 1945

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis all Forms Death Rate
				All Infants per 1,000	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births			
1965	14,120	12.1	18.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	12.6	Nil	0.07
1964	13,970	12.3	19.2	37.7	26.4	250	32.4	Nil	0.07
1963	13,950	13.4	17.7	22.7	19.6	62.5	22.2	Nil	0.07
1962	13,890	15.6	17.3	26.9	26.9	Nil	4.5	Nil	0.07
1961	13,860	14.6	16.7	14.0	14.0	Nil	13.8	Nil	Nil
1960	13,760	13.5	15.2	15.5	15.8	Nil	44.3	Nil	0.07
1959	13,710	13.9	16.1	14.6	15.5	Nil	19.1	Nil	0.07
1958	13,770	14.3	16.3	4.8	4.8	Nil	14.2	4.74	Nil
1957	13,890	15.0	12.2	30	30	Nil	61	Nil	Nil
1956	13,990	14.6	12.3	23	23	Nil	17	Nil	0.14
1955	14,140	15.5	11.2	19	19	Nil	13	6.25	Nil
1954	14,160	14.0	12.3	23	23	Nil	28	Nil	0.07
1953	14,210	11.3	13.8	31	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.14
1952	14,190	16.4	14.2	25	25	Nil	38	4.78	.07
1951	14,380	17.2	14.2	25	25	Nil	24	Nil	.20
1950	14,440	15.9	14.3	24	25	Nil	24	Nil	.14
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45

TABLE II—VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1965.

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1965—47,762,800

	1965		
	England and Wales		Ramsbottom
	No.	Rate per 1000 home population	Rate per 1000 home population
BIRTHS :			
Live Births	864,000	18.1	18.6
Stillbirths	13,800	{ 0.29 15.7(a)	{ 0.21 12.6(a)
DEATHS :			
All causes	549,320	11.5	12.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,282	0.048	0.07
Respiratory	2,008	0.042	0.07
Non-respiratory	274	0.006	0.00
Cancer (all forms)	106,338	2.23	1.55
Lung and bronchus	26,399	0.55	0.28
Other cancer	79,939	1.67	1.27
Maternal Mortality (total)	219	0.25(a)	0.00
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	166	0.19(a)	0.00
Due to abortion	53	0.06(a)	0.00
Infant mortality	16,414	19.0(b)	0.00 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	11,200	13.0(b)	0.00 (b)
NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) :			
Typhoid fever	136	0.003	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	832	0.017	0.00
Meningococcal infection	406	0.009	0.07
Scarlet fever	26,725	0.560	0.00
Whooping cough	12,903	0.270	0.14
Diphtheria	26	0.001	0.00
Erysipelas...	1,757	0.037	0.07
Smallpox	—	Nil	Nil
Measles	509,909	10.676	10.9
Pneumonia	7,980	0.167	0.21
Acute poliomyelitis—			
Paralytic	55	0.001	0.00
Non-paralytic	36	0.001	0.00
Acute encephalitis—			
Infective	97	0.002	0.00
Post-infectious	71	0.001	0.00
Dysentery...	26,175	0.548	0.00
Food poisoning	5,002	0.105	0.00
Puerperal pyrexia	5,189	0.109	0.00
Tuberculosis—			
Respiratory	13,552	0.284	0.07
Meninges and C.N.S.	146	0.003	0.00
Other	2,404	0.050	0.00
Anthrax	4	0.000	0.00

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

TABLE III
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS
MEAN RATES FOR 1946—1965

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION			Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	
1946—1950	16.9	15.5	0.33	32
1947—1951	16.1	15.9	0.18	24
1948—1952	14.7	15.6	0.15	21
1949—1953	14.2	14.9	0.15	24
1950—1954	14.2	14.9	0.09	25
1951—1955	13.1	14.8	0.08	24
1952—1956	14.3	12.7	0.08	24
1953—1957	13.8	14.4	0.08	25
1954—1958	13.4	14.8	0.04	19.7
1955—1959	14.2	14.9	0.04	18.2
1956—1960	14.8	14.0	0.05	17.6
1957—1961	15.1	14.2	0.03	17.3
1958—1962	17.3	16.3	0.07	15.16
1959—1963	16.6	14.7	0.05	18.7
1960—1964	17.2	14.2	0.06	23.3
1961—1965	16.2	14.1	0.01	20.2

TABLE IV

	Live Births	Deaths (all causes)	Still Births	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality			
					Total		Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.								
Year 1965	235	*18.6	178	*12.1	3	12.6	Nil	Nil
Year 1964	239	*19.2	176	*12.3	8	32.4	Nil	33.5
Year 1963	220	*17.7	191	*13.4	5	22.2	Nil	22.7
Year 1962	223	*17.3	226	*15.6	1	4.5	Nil	17.9
Year 1961	214	*16.7	217	*14.6	3	13.8	Nil	9.3
Year 1960	194	*15.2	191	*13.5	9	44.3	Nil	10.3
Average 5 years— 1960—1964	—	17.2	—	13.9	—	23.4	—	18.7

* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 15.8 per 1,000 } Means corrected to a Standard
 death-rate (" " 0.96) = 13.7 " " } Population for the purpose of
 comparison with other districts.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS
OF
HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban Council :—The control of infectious disease ; provision of suitable water supplies ; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse ; inspection of all food and food preparing premises ; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination ; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises ; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation ; nuisances and defects ; rodent control ; offensive trades ; smoke abatement ; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees, and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956—1965

DISEASE	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	2	2	17
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	154	290	255	7	127	195	39	138	222	22
Whooping Cough ...	2	8	13	—	2	9	10	24	25	25
Pneumonia ...	3	10	23	2	10	10	6	28	30	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	—	4	7	1	4	6	3	1	6
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	4
Dysentery ...	—	1	1	4	1	11	1	8	—	30
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	11	6	—	—	4	—	8	14	22
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	162	325	306	23	145	238	65	211	300	137

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1965

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED											Deaths in Hospi- tal	Cases re- moved to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS								65 and over	Age Un- known			
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—					
Scarlet Fever	—	6	42	57	45	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	154	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	161	7	42	57	47	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	3	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1965

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	154	93	15	23	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	15
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	162	94	15	23	1	1	1	—	1	—	7	1	18

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1965

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	16	12	28	3	—	3	19	12	31
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of :									
(a) having died	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) having left the district	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
(c) having recovered	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	11	11	22	3	—	3	14	11	25

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 143 - 170.

National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III.

(i) Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

(ii) Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, faeces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination :—

					1965
Milk for Brucellosis	....	....	....	....	21
Milk for Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	21
Milk for Methylene Blue	....	....	....	....	3
Milk for Turbidity Test	....	....	....	....	1
Milk for Phosphatase Test		....	....	....	3
Water for Bacteria	....	....	....	....	35
Ice-cream for Methylene Blue		....	....	....	6
Throat Swabs	....	....	....	....	—
Faeces Samples	....	....	....	....	6
					<hr/>
					106

(iii) Whooping Cough.

Two cases were notified, compared with eight in the previous year.

(iv) Tuberculosis.

There was one new case of Respiratory Tuberculosis and none of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. There was one death from Respiratory Tuberculosis. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

(v) Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year.

(vi) Food Poisoning.

During the year one case was reported but was not confirmed.

In all the Department submitted six faeces samples for examination.

(vii) Poliomyelitis.

No cases occurred during the year. In the area 2417 persons completed vaccination against poliomyelitis, and in addition 1965 persons received reinforcement injections.

(viii) Diphtheria.

No cases occurred during the year ; 190 children completed a Primary course of immunisation during the year.

(ix) Disinfection.

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the year under review no disinfections took place.

(x) National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

This section gives powers to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention and who are living under insanitary conditions. No cases were dealt with during the period.

(xi) Co-ordinating Committee for Neglected Children.

This Committee consisting of the representatives of authorities and organisations interested in child care met four times during the period.

The value of the Committee is that it co-ordinates action by such bodies as the Divisional Health Committee, Local Health Committee, County Children's Department, National Assistance Board, Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C., Divisional Education Department, local Housing Department and the W.V.S.

The Officers of these organisations meet to agree on the day to day practical steps to be taken in dealing with neglected children.

Section D

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

October, 1966.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the year there was no change in the staff. Mr. Terence Walsh, the pupil public health inspector in the Department, was successful in passing the Diploma Examination of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.

The refuse collection service had another very difficult year, the turnover of labour being over 100%. The sickness rate rose and the department was never at full strength. The area is growing and new house development is increasing the collection burden due to the increase in central heating and the more difficult collection facilities in new housing layout. The Council took two steps towards improving the position, to have a Work Study carried out of the collection service by a specialist firm with a view to a bonus scheme and to order a large compression type vehicle.

While deferring action on a smoke control area, the Council decided to carry out a resurvey of the Holcombe Brook proposed smoke control area by postal survey, the last ground survey having been done in 1962.

No action was taken during the year in regard to clearance areas. Building was due to commence in 1966 of Council houses in three areas, this should enable further clearance areas to be dealt with in the five year programme ending in August 1970. A postal survey of all rented houses was completed by the end of the year and a further survey of a possible improvement area was commenced.

There was again a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the district, 26,736 but a slight fall in the amount of meat condemned, twenty three tons.

The continued interest and support of the Health Committee is acknowledged and in particular that of the Chairman, Councillor J. H. Parkinson.

I wish to thank all the officers of the Council for their willing co-operation in the day to day routine and especially the Health Department staff for their loyal service.

Yours faithfully,

H. KELLETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Water Act, 1945.

Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

No. of Houses Connected to Public Mains during 1965		SUPPLIES TO HOUSES					
		Supply to all Houses at end of Year					
		From Public Mains				From Private Supplies	
		Direct to Houses		By means of Stand Pipes		No. of Houses	Est. Pop.
Existing	New	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.		
—	88	5,284	13,750	Nil	Nil	176	446

(a) PUBLIC.—The public water supply is provided and maintained by Bolton Corporation Water Undertaking. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. Additional filtration plant is now in operation at Loveclough, Crawshaw-booth. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year the Water Authority took samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains, and on common service pipes.

There is close liaison between the officials of the Health Department and the Engineer of the Bolton Corporation Water Department in regard to water samples, and in all matters connected with public water supplies, and this co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

The whole of the Water Authority's supply is subject to very frequent sampling by the health authorities throughout its supply area. During the year seven samples were taken by the Department of public water, all being satisfactory.

The Council passed a resolution stating that they had no objection to the fluoridation of the public water supply.

(b) PRIVATE.—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. 27 bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected, 13 were satisfactory, 14 were unsatisfactory.

In all, 360 yards of new 2 in. main, 986 yards of new 3 in. main, and 566 yards of 4 in. main were laid during the period.

Sewage Disposal. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 15.

The sewage disposal works are situated at Summerseat. They embody detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. Extensions and improvements at the sewage works were completed in 1964, including Comminuters, detritus and sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tank and drying beds.

Rivers and Streams. Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts, 1951 to 1961.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority is the controlling authority. There is close liaison with the District Inspectors of the River Authority. A number of cases of river pollution were brought to their notice, and joint inspection of new septic tank installations took place.

Closet Accommodation. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47.

The following conversions were carried out during the period : 36 Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets under conversion grants and Improvement Grants.

The Council make a grant to a maximum of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets and pail closets into fresh water closets.

Pail Closet Accommodation.

The Council provides a weekly emptying service for 122 pail closets in use in various parts of the Urban District. These premises fall into three groups.

(a) Property not more than 100 feet from sewer and water supply	20
(b) Property where sewer extensions required	13
(c) Isolated property, sewers will not be available for a long period of years	89

ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1965.

Privy Middens	22
Pail Closets	122
Waste Water Closets	369
Fresh Water Closets	4,883

Public Cleansing.

Types of receptacles in use at the end of the year :—

Privy Middens	22
Pail Closets	122
Dry Ash Pits	18
Dustbins	6,390

(a) Refuse Collection.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 72.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse and salvage, is carried out by direct labour. The department maintain the following vehicles :—

TRANSPORT

<i>Date</i> <i>Registered</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1962, May	379YTD	S&D fore and aft tipper	12/14 cu. yds.
1954, March	STC781	S&D fore and aft tipper	16 cu. yds.
1959, Nov.	LTD665	S&D fore and aft tipper	12/14 cu. yds.
1965, May	CNE103C	Commer Cob Van	7 cwts.

An order was placed during the year for a 35 cu. yds. Pakamatic refuse vehicle, together with mechanical loading.

The normal establishment of Cleansing Staff consists of one foreman, three drivers, one tipman and eleven ashbinmen. The labour position has been very difficult, staff of some years' service leaving for better paid jobs. Casual labour recruited has been of poor quality, and there has been considerable turn over. Seventeen men joined the department and sixteen men left during the year. The number of working days lost due to sickness amounted to 334 man/days as compared with 331 for 1964. One hundred and eighty-seven man/days were lost due to failure of men to report for duty, no reason being given.

The Council decided to have a Work Study carried out of the collection service in 1966.

The Council collect, at an annual charge, refuse from certain houses in the Tottington U.D.C. and Bury C.B. areas more readily accessible from this district. Tottington U.D.C. collect refuse in a small portion of Holcombe Brook more readily accessible from the Tottington area.

The Cleansing Staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of water-proof clothing bi-annually.

A 40-hour week is in operation. The staff have repeatedly failed to carry out a weekly collection, largely due to labour shortage.

Repairs and maintenance are carried out by the Council's Transport Department. This system came into operation in 1954 and has proved very successful. The co-operation of the Transport Manager, Mr. L. T. Merrall, and his staff, is acknowledged.

Agreement was reached with Manchester Corporation to supply all new "overspill" houses with paper sacks and holders at the Nuttall Lane site. There, houses are gas centrally heated.

(b) Refuse Disposal. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 76.

The 16 acre tipping site at Bolton Road West, which came into use on the 26th May, 1954, continued to be the sole disposal area in the district. After a request from Tottington U.D.C., and agreement of terms, the Council approved the disposal of all refuse from the Tottington area onto the above site. The agreement came into operation on the 1st April, 1962.

Public tipping of material of an approved type is allowed free, and increased use has been made of this facility.

A new Weatherill 12 H. Hydraulic Loading Shovel came into use on the 1st July, 1964. This handles all refuse and other material received on the tip. One tip attendant acts as driver.

Nuisance from fires, accidental or deliberate has been reduced to a minimum.

Dusting of refuse with insecticidal dusts is carried out during the fly-breeding season.

The tip is treated at regular intervals for rodents to ensure that these are eliminated at the earliest possible stage. During the year 10 treatments were carried out.

The contents of pail closets are collected weekly by a special night soil tank, and are discharged via a special chute to the sewer.

Particulars of Loads tipped :—

	<i>Loads</i>	<i>Estimated Tonnage</i>
	1965	1965
Household refuse	1800	6300
Privy Middens	18	36
Various (covering material, etc.)	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1820	6338

During the year a number of loads of refuse were weighed from these figures the estimated tonnage was calculated.

CLEANSING COSTS.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for financial year ending 31st March, 1966, was £13,945 17s. 2d.

	£	s.	d.
Nett Cost per Ton (estimated weight)	2	4	0
Nett Cost per 1,000 premises	2,582	11	4
Nett Cost per 1,000 population (14,120)	987	13	4
Nett Cost—equivalent rate in the £			9.02
Percentage to total rates in the £		7.10	%

(c) Septic Tanks.

There are a growing number of small sewage treatment plants in the unsewered parts of the district, many in connection with individual new houses and properties which have been the subject of Improvement Grants. These are emptied when required, the cesspool and gully emptying vehicle being hired from Rawtenstall or Haslingden Corporations. This is a service which is likely to expand and the provision of a machine by the Council for this service is under consideration.

(d) Salvage.

There was a fall in the quantity of waste paper and cardboard collected during 1965, the figure being 29 tons. The revenue from salvage fell from £312 in 1964 to £223 in 1965.

A bonus scheme was introduced in 1955 for waste paper, and during 1965 £33 was paid out to the staff.

A twin box electric baling press was installed in May, 1957, in lieu of hand baling.

(d) Provision of Dustbins.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Section 8.

From the 1st April, 1958, a bin "replacement" scheme has been in operation. B.S.S. 792, 2½ cu. ft. bins being supplied by the Council, the cost being levied as a rate charge. During the year 208 bins were supplied at a cost of £343, as against £344 in the previous year. Eventually the bins will be standardised throughout the town with many advantages. 103 bins were also sold during the year.

(e) Salvage of Materials.

The following list shows weights of material recovered and the income from their sale :—

		1965						
		T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper ....	....	28	17	0	0	223	2	0

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Total Visits—1965
Housing—Housing Act	189
Housing—Public Health Act	37
Other Visits—Public Health Act	25
Temporary Dwellings	6
Vermín Infestations	14
Infectious Diseases	20
Water Supply	11
Water Samples	32
Sanitary Accommodation	3
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C's.	35
Drainage	586
Refuse Accommodation	—
Public Cleansing	220
Public Conveniences....	28
Dairies	—
Bakehouses	—
Butchers Shops	—
Fried Fish Shops	2
Ice Cream Premises	1
Food Preparing Premises	4
Hawkers	2
Restaurants	—
Slaughterhouses	6
Ice Cream Samples	4
Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	31
Meat Inspections	885
Food Inspection	21
Factories Act	4
Outworkers	8
Improvement Grants	56
Schools	3
Smoke Abatement	14
Rodent Control	76
Keeping of Animals	4
Miscellaneous Visits	750
Overcrowding	3
General Food Premises	—
Food Poisoning	—
Problem Families	—
Food Hygiene Regulations	—
Interviews	37
Watercourses	13
Offices, Shops, Railway Premises	62

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	26
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	14

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND**(a) Housing.**

HOUSES WITH :—						Found or de- fective	Reme- died
Defective Roofs	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Defective Downspouts and Eavesgutters					....	1	1
Defective Pointing and Rendering				....	....	—	—
Other External Defects	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Structural Defects	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Penetrating Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Rising Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Defective Plaster	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Extensive Internal Defects			....	....	....	—	—
Minor Internal Defects	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Insanitary Sinks	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Washing facilities				....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Cooking facilities				....	....	—	—
Lighting and Ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Other Sanitary Defects	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Defective Yard Paving	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Unsatisfactory Food Storage			....	....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Water Supply			....	....	....	—	—
No. of houses involved :—							
Unfit	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Partially unfit	....	....	....	....	....	—	—

(b) Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.

						Found or de- fective	Reme- died
Refuse Bins	....	....	....	....	....	208	208
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	12	12

Found
or de- Reme-
fective died

W.W.C's converted	....	....	....	....	36	36
Choked W.W.C's	....	....	....	....	37	37
W.C's or Structures	....	....	....	....	16	16
Extra W.C's installed	....	....	....	....	2	—

(c) Drainage.

Choked Drainage	....	....	....	....	137	90
Defective Drainage	....	....	....	....	34	16
New Drainage inspected and passed	....	....	....	....	97	—
Colour Tests	....	....	....	....	92	—
Smoke Tests	....	....	....	....	124	—
Defective Septic Tanks	....	....	....	....	65	65
Defective Downspouts	....	....	....	....	1	1
Old Drains Tested	....	....	....	....	3	—

(d) General.

Accumulations	....	....	....	....	9	8
Verminous Premises, excluding Bed Bugs	....	....	....	....	14	14
Other Nuisances	....	....	....	....	45	40
Rodent Infestations	....	....	....	....	107	107
Dangerous Structures	....	....	....	....	—	—
Offensive Effluvia	....	....	....	....	24	24

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	10	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	97	1	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	—	—	—
Total	110	1	—	—

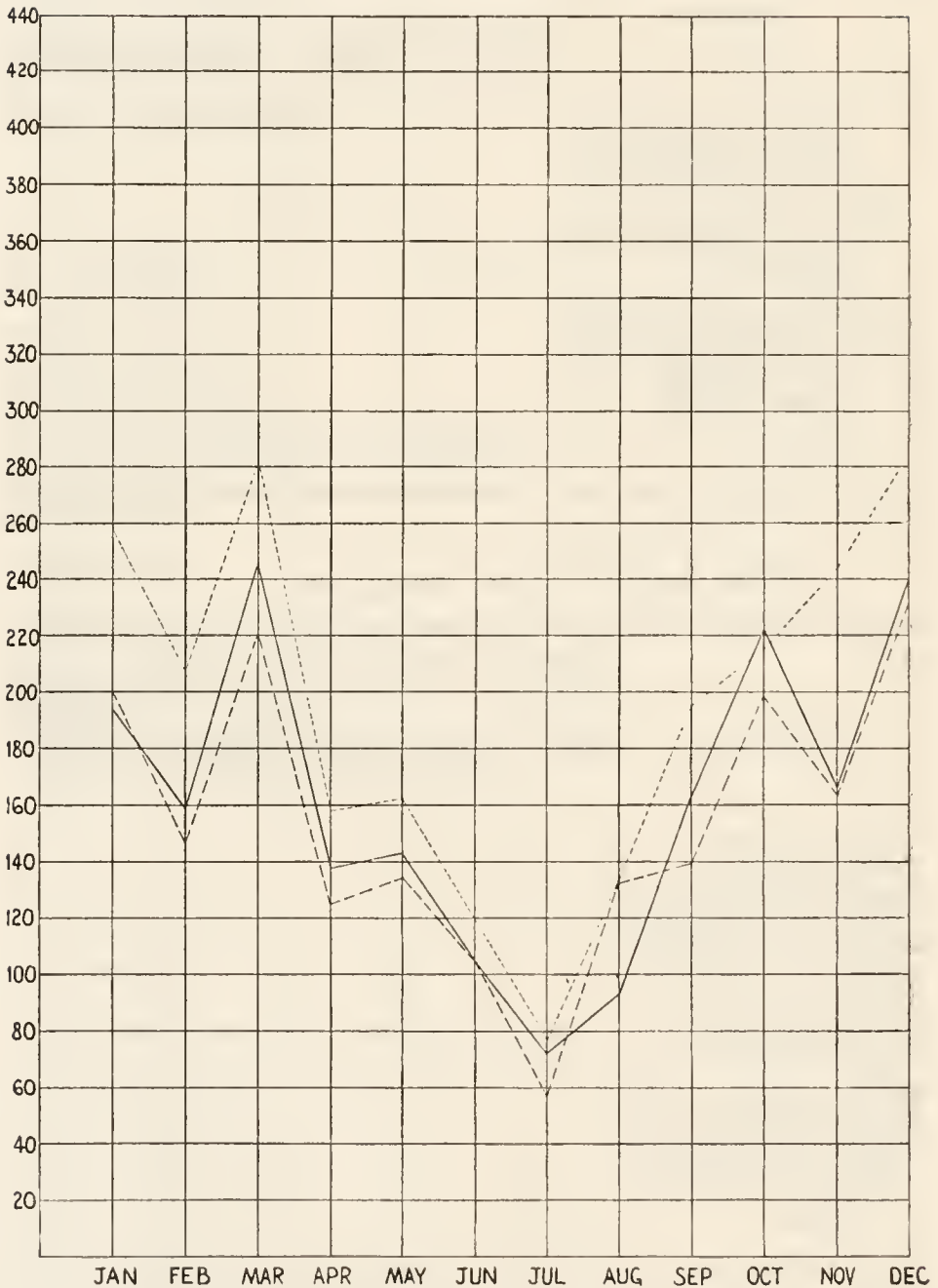
(2) Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp'tor	By H.M. Insp'tor	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation....	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—

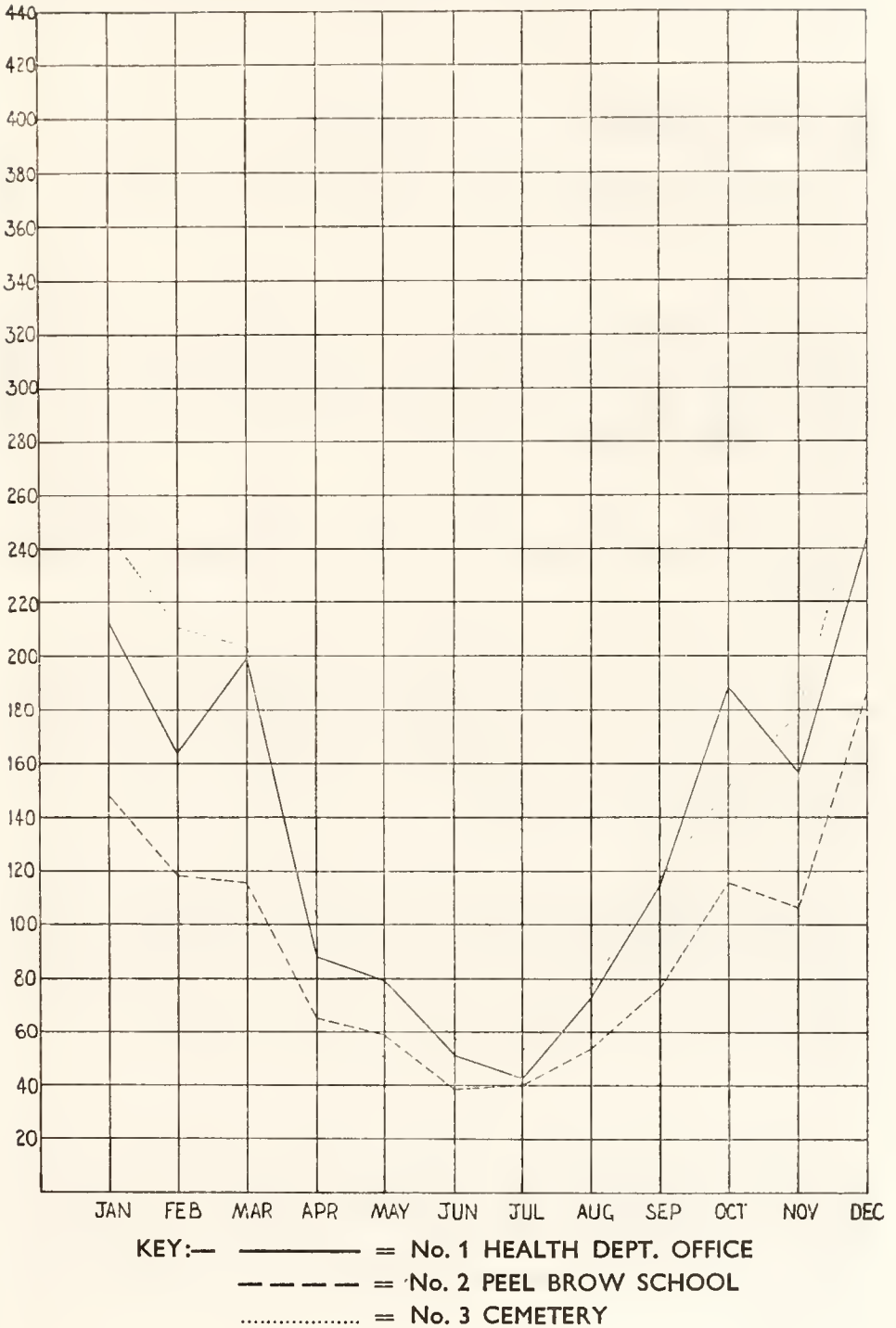
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

ACTIVITY OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1965

VOLUMETRIC METHOD
(MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE)



SMOKE POLLUTION—1965 (MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE)



OUTWORKERS.

During the year three outworkers were registered with the local authority, two employed in sewing shoes, one sewing pillow slips.

Atmospheric Pollution. Clean Air Act, 1956.

There are thirty-six factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year.

Three volumetric sulphur-dioxide recorders and three smoke recorders are operating in the area. The first instrument has been in operation since 1957 at the Council Offices, the second at Peel Brow School since 1st May, 1959, and the third at the Cemetery Office since 1st April, 1960.

Smoke stains are read by use of a reflectometer purchased in 1958.

Smoke stain readings with this instrument are being carried out for Bury, Rawtenstall, Tottington and Haslingden authorities, and for the Ministry of Agriculture, Experimental Farm, Helmshore, a total of seven volumetric instruments. A small annual charge is made for this service.

The Council are members of the S.E. Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Data from the above instruments are shared by some thirty authorities, and regular meetings are held to discuss problems connected with this work and smoke control in general.

This year the months of April and June showed the lowest figures for smoke and July for sulphur-dioxide. In sulphur-dioxide this corresponds with the holiday period. In degree of smoke pollution the worst readings are at the Council Offices with Cemetery and Peel Brow School following in descending order of pollution.

The following results of the air sampling apparatus at the Council Offices are appended :—

DAILY READINGS—MONTHLY AVERAGES

Microgrammes per cubic metre

1965 Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR-DI-OXIDE		
	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value
January	560	44	213	588	57	194
February	576	48	163	464	23	159
March	416	44	199	490	81	244
April	276	12	88	331	47	138
May	138	22	79	273	58	143
June	105	12	51	162	53	105
July	92	6	43	217	20	72
August	107	27	73	310	34	93
September	200	18	114	294	44	162
October	412	36	188	473	99	221
November	630	22	157	437	55	166
December	1270	25	243	885	59	239

The winter months again show a significant rise in pollution, a combination of weather conditions and pollution of the air from the burning of raw bituminous fuels. The holiday month of July again gave the lowest readings.

A set of meteorological instruments are in use, these daily provide valuable information to use in conjunction with air pollution data, giving rainfall, barometric pressure, humidity, maximum and minimum temperatures, two tables provide information from these instruments. (See pages 42 and 43). A "Kew" pattern barometer was brought into use in September, 1960, along with a "Snowdon" rain gauge, and various thermometers.

Monthly reports of the whole of this work are forwarded to the D.S.I.R. Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, and valuable comparisons with other areas are provided, a monthly summary is issued for all recording stations in the country. Close contact is maintained with the Laboratory through the Consultative Committee, through whom all records are consolidated.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air.

HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL, 1965

Month	Mean Relative Humid- ity %	Total Rain- fall	Mean Daily Rain- fall	Greatest Fall in One day		No. of Days with Rain	No. of Days without Rain
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Day of Month		
January	87	6.86	0.22	1.21	9	18	13
February	81	0.50	0.02	0.17	11	10	18
March	83	2.07	0.07	0.38	25	13	18
April	75	4.05	0.14	1.09	9	19	11
May	76	4.46	0.14	0.72	8	19	12
June	74	3.14	0.11	0.81	21	16	14
July	75	5.52	0.18	1.04	28	19	12
August	82	4.34	0.14	0.71	24	20	11
September	88	7.08	0.24	1.37	15	20	10
October	85	3.50	0.12	0.91	31	11	20
November	81	4.90	0.16	0.91	25	13	17
December	91	13.71	0.44	1.42	22	26	5
For year	90	60.23	0.17	1.42	22 Dec.	204	161

During the year one application was made under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, for approval of furnaces and equipment. The Area Engineer, Mr. P. Clare, National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service acts as consultant when required.

Eleven hand fired boilers using coal are still in use, although the quantities are small, primarily being used for space heating.

The Council again decided to defer any further action in regard to the Holcombe Brook smoke control area for a period of twelve months. They were not satisfied in regard to the availability of smokeless fuel. At the end of the year a postal survey was commenced in Holcombe Brook.

Ramsbottom U.D.C. is not in one of the so-called "black areas" but this does not preclude the establishment of Smoke Control areas.

Verminous Premises.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 83 - 85.

Seven cases of cockroach infestation were treated during the year.

When treatment is carried out by the Department, various types of residual spray, or smoke generators containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane are used. The sprays and generators have generally been very efficient.

Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 107, 108.

There is one offensive trade in the district, a soap boiler.

Schools.

There are eleven schools in the district, and all are supplied with mains water.

The standard of accommodation of the school meals service is generally good, adequate washing facilities, hot water, hot cupboards and hot plates, storage cupboards, etc., being provided.

The sanitary accommodation at one school in a rural part of the district leaves much to be desired, Turn County School being on pail closets. No sewers are available in that district. Refuse is stored in moveable dustbins.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Moveable Dwellings.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 268—269.

There are no licensed camping sites in the area, and there are no caravans licensed in the district.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

No. of registered premises at end of year :—

Offices—17 ; Retail Shops—56 ; Wholesale Shops, Warehouses—2 ; Catering Establishments, Canteens, etc.—5 ; Fuel Storage Depots—Nil.

No. of general inspections during year—19.

No. of visits of all kinds to registered premises—62.

No. of prosecutions—nil.

Rodent Control.

Pest Act, 1949.

Considerable work was done under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department.

(a) SURFACE INFESTATIONS.—During the year the following surface infestations were treated :—

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS AND MICE 1965

	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Agricultural Premises	Business & Miscellaneous Premises	Total
Primary Inspections	10	396	3	95	504
Rat Infestations—"Reservoir"	—	—	—	—	—
"Major"	—	—	—	—	—
"Minor"	5	69	2	17	93
Mice Infestations	—	18	—	5	23
Total Treatments	5	87	2	22	116
No. of points poisoned or used	296	718	18	684	1716
Bodies Found—Rats	—	18	—	6	24
Mice	—	—	—	—	—

The Council's refuse tip received 10 treatments during the year. The poison Warfarin was used extensively with very satisfactory results. Visits to baiting points were reduced and a more efficient kill obtained. The use of paranitrophenol, a bait preservative has been continued, together with extended baiting periods. There is marked reduction in mould growth. The rat population in sewers seems to be at a fairly low level.

(b) Sewer Treatments.

- (1) **Maintenance Treatment.**—One took place during the year in April.

First treatment. 383 manholes poisoned with warfarin and oatmeal, 20 complete, 33 'partial' takes occurred.

- (2) **Test-Bait.**—This year test baiting was not carried out due to staff difficulties.

(c) River Irwell Treatment.

Portions of the river were treated 495 points being baited, there were 91 complete takes and 78 partial takes.

It is hoped to carry out a full treatment in 1966.

The river continues to be polluted ; miscellaneous refuse of both animal and organic nature were found in certain parts. An annual treatment, as in the case of sewers, appears to be warranted. Treatment is concentrated in nine sections of the industrial part of the river.

Councillor J. H. Parkinson and Councillor W. Beswick and the Chief Public Health Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the North East Lancashire Advisory Committee on Rodent Control, for the year 1965, this met twice during the period at Brierfield and Accrington.

Mortuary. *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 198.*

The mortuary was not used during the period.

Public Conveniences. *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 87.*

Four Public Conveniences are provided in different parts of the town, one catering for males only.

Temporary conveniences were erected at Holcombe Hill on Good Friday to cater for the large influx of visitors.

During the year considerable damage continued to be done to conveniences, a number of separate incidents occurred, and damage amounting to £48 was suffered, a slight increase on last year.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act and regulations made thereunder came into force on 1st November, 1951.

One Certificate of Registration is in force for a factory using Kapok, down and feathers as a filling material.

No samples of the above materials were taken during the year.

Marine Store Dealers. *Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.*

The names and addresses of four dealers in old metal appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of the above Act.

Pet Shops. *Pet Animals Act, 1951. Section 1.*

This Act controls the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. One licence was issued during the year for the keeping of a pet shop.

Exhumation.

No exhumations took place in the district during the year.

Burials. *National Assistance Act, 1948, section 50(4).*

This provides for burial by the local authority of persons having no relatives able to carry out this function. No action was taken during the year under this Section.

Hairdressers and Barbers. *Public Health Act 1961, section 77.*

On the 19th November Bye-Laws for the securing of cleanliness of premises, persons, and equipment in use by hairdressers and barbers were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These came into force on the 1st January, 1964.

A total of 17 premises are in use in the district.

Radio-Active Substances.

Radio-Active Substances Act, 1960.

Two firms in the area are registered with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to store and use radio-active substances on their premises.

Bye-Laws in Force in the District.

New Street Byelaws	18th March, 1924
Emission of Smoke Byelaws	4th May, 1931
Pleasure Ground Byelaws	6th August, 1931
Common Lodging House Byelaws	1st November, 1935
Nuisance Byelaws	1st February, 1936
Food Handling Byelaws	26th June, 1950
Building Byelaws	15th February, 1954
Slaughterhouse Byelaws	1st December, 1956
Building Byelaws Amended (Smoke Prevention)	1st December, 1957
Building Byelaws Amended (Insulation of Buildings)	1st October, 1960.
Hairdressers and Barbers Byelaws	1st January, 1964.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.

Sewering of the Turn district, and reduction of number of pail closets.

Abolition of waste water closets.

Further clearance of Unfit Houses.

Reduction in the pollution of the River Irwell.

Section E

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1965.

		Houses	Flats
(i)	By the Local Authority....	Nil	Nil
(ii)	By Other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii)	By Other Bodies or Persons	88	Nil

HOUSING

1965

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 72
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose formal or informal 189
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :
- (a) Number found during the year Nil
- (b) Number (or estimated No.) at end of year Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit Nil

(2) HOUSES DEMOLISHED :—

	Houses De- molished	Displaced During year	
		Persons	Families
(a) In Clearance Areas			
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	—	—	—
(ii) included by reason of bad arrange- ment	—	—	—
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 42(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(b) Not in Clearance Areas			
(iv) As result of formal or informal pro- cedure under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(v) L.A. owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	—	—	—
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation, action under local acts	—	—	—
	Number		
(3) Unfit Houses Closed :—			
(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

(4) Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Author- ity
(i) After informal action by L.A.	29	Nil
(ii) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sec. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
(iii) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

5. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

	<i>Private Bodies or Individuals</i>		<i>Local Authority</i>	
	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dw'lings or Build'gs</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dw'lings or Build'gs</i>
1. Submitted by private individuals	39	39	—	—
2. Approved by L.A.	39	39	—	—
3. Submitted by L.A. to Minister	—	—	—	—
4. Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
5. Work completed	29	29	—	—
6. Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (5) above	—	—	—	—

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants.

	No. of Schemes	No. of Buildings or dwellings
(a) Submitted to Local Authority		
Full standard....	96	96
Reduced standard....	nil	nil
(b) Approved by Local Authority		
Full standard....	96	96
Reduced standard....	nil	nil
(c) Work completed	87	87

A postal survey took place of 686 tenanted houses in the town in connection with possible Improvement Areas. Of these 371 would require major improvements to reach the full improvement standard. A small area in Stubbins containing 112 owner-occupied houses, 39 rented houses, and 35 Council houses was surveyed.

Housing Conditions.

Housing Act, 1957.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954.

Rent Act, 1957.

The majority of the houses in the district are stone built, consisting of two rooms up and two rooms down; conveniences such as hot water systems, baths, etc., are absent in many cases. Approximately 72% of the houses have baths, and 88% have water closets, these are figures from the 1961 Census, and should be modified in light of improvement grants during recent years.

The following figures are taken from the 1961 Census showing a comparison for the whole of Lancashire, and for Ramsbottom.

Household Arrangements.		
	Lancashire	Ramsbottom
(a) Fixed bath.....	70.4%	72.8%
(b) Hot water system	79.1%	84.9%
(c) Separate W.C.	91.6%	88.3%
(d) Shared W.C.	3.4%	3.3%

Some idea of the extent of the housing position can be judged from the following figures which show the number of families applying for Council Houses :—

Total No. of Separate Family Units applying for			
	Bungalows and Flats :	2-Bedroom Houses :	3-Bedroom Houses :
Without separate houses	9	8	6
With separate houses	42	36	23
Estimated future requirements	Thirty-six one bedroom flats are to be erected in near future.		

The present position as to over-crowding cannot be accurately assessed without a comprehensive survey. It is not thought to be a serious problem judged by the applicants for council houses and figures from clearance area inspections. One case was found during the year and abated.

Local Authority Housing Schemes.

At the present time no housing development is taking place. The Council are contemplating the erection of flats in the town centre area on Clearance Area sites, and at Edenfield and Nuttall Lane. These are at an advanced stage and work will probably commence in 1966.

Unfit Housing.

(a) Housing Act, 1957. Section 42.

In June, 1955, a report was presented to the Council on a housing survey of sub-standard type houses within the area of the Urban District. This was required under Section 1, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by 30th August, 1955.

While not every house in the district was inspected, the Minister required an estimate of the number of houses unfit for human habitation. In all 678 houses were listed in the report, and the following houses have still to be considered :—

Ward	Through Houses	Back-to Back Houses	Back-to Back Type Houses	Back-to-Earth Houses	Total
NORTH	30	32	6	1	69
CENTRAL	50	12	1	Nil	63
EAST	47	10	8	3	68
SOUTH	76	10	1	Nil	87
WEST	19	37	20	2	78
W-C-S	6	Nil	13	1	20
TOTAL	228	101	49	7	385

HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the period no clearance areas were dealt with and the position as at 31st December, 1965 was as follows :—

Area No.	Name	No. of Houses	Year of Representation	Year of Inquiry	Year Re-housed	Year Demolished
1	East Street	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
2	Whalley Road (No. 4)	10	1954	1954	1955	1955
3	Kenyon Street	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
4	Brook Street	4	1954	1954	1955	1956
5	Back Bridge St., Flag St.	6	1954	1954	1955	1956
6	Woodhey Road & Gem. St.	3	1955	1955	1956	1956
7	New Smithy	5	1955	1955	1956	1956
8	Whalley Road (No. 5)	4	1955	1955	1956	1956
9	Wilds Place & Dundee Lane	3	1955	1955	1955	1956
10	Foot o'th' Rake	3	1955	1955	1956	1958
11	Old Engine	2	1955	—	—	1958
12	Dundee Lane	7	1955	1955	1956	1957
13	Tanners Street	3	1955	—	1956	1958
14	Whalley Road (No. 6)	3	1955	—	1955	1957
15	Market Street (No. 2)	3	1955	1956	1956	1957
16	Cooper St. & King St.	10	1955	—	1956	1957
17	Plunge....	6	1955	—	1956	1958
18	Holcombe Brook Road	2	1955	—	1957	1957
19	Top o'th' Lea....	2	1956	—	1957	—
20	Bye Road (No. 1)	5	1956	—	1957	1958
21	Nuttall Lane (No. 1)	20	1956	1957	1958	1958
22	Marklands Place	5	1956	—	1957	1958
23	St. Paul's Place	11	1957	1957	1958	1958
24	Nuttall Lane (No. 2)	18	1957	—	1958	1959
25	Stubbins Lane (No. 3)	8	1958	—	1959	1959

26	Bolton Road West (No. 2)	3	1959	—	1959	1959
27	Starling Street	12	1959	—	1960	1962
28	Peel Brow	6	1960	—	1960	1961
29	Whalley Rd. (No. 7)	3	1960	1960	1961	1962
30	Garden Street	7	1960	1960	1961	1962
31	Nuttall Road	5	1960	—	1961	1961
32	Peel Hall	3	1960	1960	1961	1961
33	Brooksbottom	2	1960	1961	—	—
34	Rochdale Rd. (No. 1)	4	1960	1961	1961	1962
35	Barnes Street & Woodhey Road	6	1961	—	1962	1962
36	Shilton Street	14	1962	—	1963	1963
37	Bye Road (No. 2)	6	1962	1963	1964	1964
38	Brook Street	4	1963	—	1964	1964
39	Carr Street (No. 3)	5	1964	—	1964	1965
40	Market Street & Barnett Place	13	1964	—	—	—
41	Railway Street (No. 1)	13	1964	—	1965	1965

There is close co-operation with Mr. H. Hilton, the Housing Manager, in dealing with housing problems in unfit houses, and the Health and Housing Committees have a close liaison in these matters.

(b) Rent Act, 1957.

During the year no applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" were received under the above Act.

Section F

INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No. of dealers authorised to deal in milk :—

(a) Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
(b) Sterilised	....	....	....	....	....	....	28

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

No. of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

Pasteurising Plant	....	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Sterilising Plant	....	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Pre-packed Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	nil

18 samples of milk were submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli, all being free from this infection.

On the 14th April, 1958 the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, came into force for the district of Ramsbottom. This order permits the sale of the following designated milks only in the area :—

Pasteurised, Sterilised and Raw milks.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 91.

The following table shows the result of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The results of the methylene tests, which are an indication of the keeping quality of the milk are good. No samples failed out of a total of three samples of milk. Three samples of pasteurised milk passed the methylene blue test, and they all passed the phosphatase heat treatment test.

During the year special attention was focused on brucellosis in milk. The County Health Department took a number of samples of which one was positive.

The Health Department submitted 21 samples for examination for the presence of the organism *brucella abortus*. Of these 21 were for the Ring Test, of which 5 were positive, and 21 were for the Culture Test of which 2 were positive. When positive samples are obtained the farmer is asked to call in a Veterinary Officer at once in order to make a clinical examination of the herd and to take individual samples if necessary. When an infected cow is identified the farmer agrees in writing to isolate the offending animal and submit the milk for pasteurisation.

Two positive samples were obtained involving in all two individual cows. There has been the fullest co-operation from the farmers who are anxious to keep their herds free from infection.

The eradication of *Brucella Abortus* by present methods will be a very slow process. The Council have asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to make vaccination of calves compulsory. At present there is no control over the disposal of infected cows which can be offered for sale on the open market. The legal enforcement of compulsory pasteurisation is also complicated, and is often looked on as an imposition.

This infection in raw milk is considerably more prevalent in this part of Lancashire due to large percentage of non-heat treated milk on sale. The national total of untreated milk is about 4%.

MILK SAMPLING — 1965

Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised 	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
Raw 	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18
Sterilised.... 	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals 	22	1	—	3	—	18	—	3	—	25

(b) **Ice Cream.***Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.**Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.*

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers....	—
Registered Retail Manufacturers	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use)	72

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING —1965

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
Not Local Manufacture	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals	5	1	—	—	5	1	6

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption. The results on this basis were good, 2 samples being in grade I, and 1 in grade II.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole Carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1950	1,790	1,654	3,444	2,961	8,155	11,116
1951	1,302	1,715	3,017	2,951	7,277	10,228
1952	10,544	2,899	13,443	3,129	6,573	9,702
1953	11,059	4,734	15,793	3,658	5,185	8,843
1954	4,692	9,236	13,928	6,571	11,040	17,611
1955	680	12,872	13,552	10,182	21,118	31,300
1956	2,996	12,504	15,500	18,878	22,274	41,152
1957	3,826	10,801	14,627	8,462	25,064	33,526
1958	2,279	16,219	18,498	15,956	35,952	51,908
1959	4,873	24,807	29,680	2,219	21,714	23,933
1960	4,392	33,662	38,054	649	7,946	8,595
1961	14,641	43,159	57,800	—	1,648	1,648
1962	12,280	52,030	64,310	—	1,567	1,567
1963	18,865	43,112	61,977	—	809	809
1964	15,840	39,428	55,268	—	228	228
1965	15,079	35,614	50,693	397	560	957
Totals	125,138	344,446	469,584	76,013	177,110	253,123

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1954-1965

Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected carcasses	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1954	14,392	14,392	20	1,116	7.89	20	535	3.89
1955	16,604	16,604	9	1,435	8.69	40	907	5.70
1956	19,547	19,547	13	1,441	7.43	55	843	4.59
1957	19,605	19,605	17	799	4.16	26	819	4.71
1958	22,483	22,483	11	1,097	4.93	28	1,248	5.67
1959	21,432	21,432	25	1,365	6.48	8	678	3.20
1960	19,256	19,256	29	1,649	8.71	1	252	1.31
1961	21,072	21,072	76	2,711	13.22	—	73	0.34
1962	23,109	23,109	69	3,264	14.42	—	105	0.45
1963	21,005	21,005	86	2,113	10.47	—	27	0.13
1964	26,362	26,362	88	2,207	8.7	—	15	0.6
1965	26,736	26,736	86	2,434	9.4	1	41	0.2

(c) Meat and Food Inspection.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 9.**Meat and Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.*

(i) MEAT INSPECTION.

During the period all the animals slaughtered at the three Slaughter Houses have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1965

	Cows	Bulls	Hei- fers	Bul- locks	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	3381	34	316	2573	67	18041	2324
Number inspected	3381	34	316	2573	67	18041	2324
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS							
Whole Carcasses Con- demned	36	—	1	3	7	31	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	905	4	35	257	3	925	305
Percentage of number ins- pected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	27.2	11.7	11.4	10.1	14.9	5.3	13.5
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole Carcasses Condem- ned	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	18	—	—	—	—	—	23
Percentage of number ins- pected affected with tuberculosis	0.56	—	—	—	—	—	0.98
CYSTICERCOSIS							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	45	1	4	26	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigera- tion	2	—	1	6	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption—1965 :

	Whole Carcases and organs pounds	Part Carcases and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	15,079	35,614	50,693
Tuberculosis only	397	560	957
Totals	15,476	36,174	51,650

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS
WEIGHTS CONDEMNED.

Disease	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Arthritis	68	3	—	71
Abscess	4574	568	196	5338
Actinomycosis	486	—	—	486
Bruising	3294	120	132	3546
Pyæmia	491	—	—	491
Cirrhosis	1221	2	8	1231
Congestion	362	14	—	376
Cysticercus Bovis	2337	—	6	2343
Septic Infection of Joints	789	—	46	835
Emphysema	384	—	—	384
Fascioliasis	949	—	1019	1968
Fluke	151	3	175	329
Hydatid Cysts	2169	—	19	2188
Mastitis	5396	63	—	5459
Tumour	1886	—	14	1900
Milk Spots	—	77	—	77
Emaciation	271	—	260	531
Nephritis	210	—	—	210
Oedema	8114	166	832	9112
Internal Haemorrhage	—	341	—	341
Pleurisy	1289	167	18	1474
Peritonitis	1406	108	29	1543
Pericarditis	1029	54	8	1091
Pneumonia	510	399	68	977
Metritis	432	—	—	432
Strongylus Rufescens	—	—	756	756
Telangiectasis	5241	—	79	5320
Contamination	26	—	4	30
Fever	28	—	—	28
Dropsy	47	119	—	166
Decomposition	171	292	94	557
Carcinomatosis	429	—	—	429
Taint	331	—	—	331
Other Diseases	324	18	1	343
TOTALS	44415	2514	3764	50693

A store for condemned meat is provided at the Depot. This is a brick structure, adequately ventilated, flyproof, and provided with cement rendered walls, water laid on, drainage facilities, hanging rails, etc.

(ii) Slaughter Houses.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

During the year three slaughterhouse licences were renewed, these to expire on the 31st December, 1965.

Slaughtering has been carried out continually since decontrol in 1954 on most days of the week. From January to December, 1965, a total of 26,736 animals were slaughtered, and 23 tons, 1 cwt, 16 lbs. of meat were condemned.

Considerable overtime has been worked by the Council's meat inspectors, and during 1965, 290 hours on weekdays, and 293 hours on Sundays, a total of 583 hours, were worked by the inspectors. In practice an inspector has to be on duty every Saturday and Sunday. Considerable quantities of meat produced in the Ramsbottom area are being exported to neighbouring areas.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960 came into force on the 1st November, and are strictly complied with.

All condemned meat is removed at the time of inspection and is dyed with "naphthalene green". It is finally disposed of to a fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs manufacturer and to a knacker. The butchers receive payment equivalent to the "condemned value" of all carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. 76 carcasses were affected with cysticercosis of which some part was condemned, a percentage of 1.2 of the number of cattle inspected, a decrease from 1.8 in 1964. 9 carcasses were submitted for treatment by refrigeration for three weeks at 20°F.

In October, 1963 the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into force in the district, requiring the marking of all meat prior to removal from the slaughterhouse. The Council decided to levy maximum charges for meat marking as allowed under the Regulations. In practice an Inspector has had to be virtually on meat inspection duty full time to cover the three slaughterhouses.

It is interesting to note that in 1965, 263 cases of *cysticercus bovis* were found in the whole of the administrative county out of 109,095 cattle. Of these 76 were found in Ramsbottom out of 6,304 cattle.

There was an increase in the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs slaughtered in the district from 0.17 in 1964 to 0.5 in 1965. On the 8th December, 1961 the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order, 1961 was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

This applied to the Ramsbottom U.D.C. area and came into force on the 1st January, 1962.

A contravention of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 took place during the year, six sheep being slaughtered without being stunned. The slaughterman was fined £20 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.

(iii) Slaughtermen's Licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty)
Regulations, 1958.

Up to the 31st December, 1965, 14 persons had been licensed as slaughtermen.

(iv) Other Foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 9-11.

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption :—

Corned Beef	12 lb.
Canned Ham	93 lb.
Canned Tongue	1 lb.
Canned Pork	4 lb.
Canned Jellied Veal	6 lb.
7 packets Pork Sausage	3 lb. 11½ oz.
2 packets Peas	8 oz.
5 packets Fish Sticks	
44 packets Fish Fingers	
13 packets Fish Cakes	
11 packets Cod Steaks	
6 packets Cod Fillets	
5 packets Kipper Fillets	
5 packets Sliced Beef in Gravy	
11 packets Beefburgers	
4 packets Steaklets	
4 packets plaice Fillets	

11 packets Sausage Rolls
 23 packets Puff Pastry
 6 packets Short Crust Pastry
 10 Pies
 4 Dairy Cream Sponge Cakes
 28 Blocks Ice Cream
 7 Ice Lollies

(v) Food and Drug Sampling.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 91-93.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the sampling of food and drugs for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its Public Health Officers.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 71 samples was obtained, consisting of 49 samples of milk (five of which were Channel Islands milk) and 22 others comprising :—

1 Cod Liver Oil B.P	1 Honey
1 Boracic Acid Powder B.P.	1 Cornflour
2 Pork Sausage	1 Sweets
1 Beef Sausage	1 Vegetables, fresh
4 Flour Confectionery	1 Dripping
3 Ice Lollies	1 Ethnine Linctus
1 Processed Peas, canned	1 Ice Cream
1 Spinach Puree, canned	1 Dairy Ice Cream

All the above samples were reported upon by the County Analyst to be chemically genuine.

(d) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 1st April, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

No. of hawkers of fish, vegetables, etc., on register 3

(e) Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1955

Under an order made by the Ministry of Health, Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 28th March, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

The following types of premises appear on the Department's register :—

Premises for sale of cooked meats, etc.....	....	....	20
Premises for sale of fried fish	....	....	13
Premises for sale of ice-cream	....	....	70

(f) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 13 of the above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1952. This section requires notification to the local authority of the slaughter of animals, slaughtered otherwise than for human consumption. No notices were received during the year.

(g) Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.

These regulations came into force on the 31st August, 1952, and extended the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-48 to cover an additional class of animal. The slaughter of horses, mares, geldings, etc., is now controlled by these regulations.

No animals in this class were slaughtered in the district during the year.

(h) Clean Food.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 13 and 15.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

- (i) The Council has adopted a Code of Practice for shops, stalls and vehicles drawn up by a Committee consisting of the Medical Officers and Public Health Inspectors of the seven Local Authorities in No. 12 Health Division, and the County Borough of Bury. This Code sets out in detail what is considered to be "good practice" for the various food trades in the day to day running of their businesses.
- (ii) The Council has adopted Bye-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, they came into force on 26th June, 1950.

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